

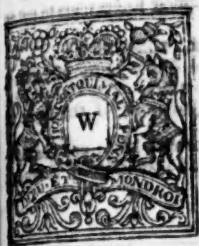
The Daily Gazetteer.

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72^o 180.

A Continuation of the Remarks on the Ecclesiastical Part of the ancient Constitution.



We live in an Age, wherein Luxury and Idleness make Men necessitous, and Necessity makes them desperate; so that they write as if they seem'd ripe for Rebellion, and stood ready to demolish every thing settled for the Chance of succeeding under another Settlement of Things: We

have also another Set of Men, whose Ambition, Thirst after Power, and implacable Malice against a Man long possessed of it (and only because he has been long possessed of it) would put them upon the most desperate Attempts, were their Courage equal to their Malice: But, at present, they content themselves with vilifying the Government, debasing the Majesty of the King, and advancing the most monstrous Doctrines that ever entered the Heart of Man, on purpose to throw Disgrace upon the Revolution, and the present Royal Family. To this End, they advance these two Positions; one is, 'That arbitrary Government or Tyranny, supported by Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, is much better than the present Government, which they call an absolute Monarchy, founded on Corruption.' And the other, as a Consequence of the first, is, that our ancient Constitution was better than the modern; nay, not only the Civil, but the Ecclesiastical Part of the ancient Constitution, that is, Popery itself was almost as good as Protestantism; or, however, not half so bad as some People make it. This is the Point I shall now consider.

The Design of several late Craftsmen, even at a Time when Popery gains Ground among the common People, hath been to conceal, as much as possible, its horrid Deformity; and represent it as a very harmless, insignificant Thing, disturbing no Man till they disturb the Church: 'The Disputes, says Mr. D'Anvers, of ancient Popery, were only about keeping Easter, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and such like Trifles, which related only to the Circumstances and Ceremonies, but did not affect the Essentials of Religion. — Again, 'The spiritual Part of Religion, or what relates merely to Articles of Faith, being above human Comprehension, our Forefathers did not contend or struggle about, because Points above human Comprehension, are the only Subject-Matter of Faith: These, therefore, continued much the same to the Reformation and afterwards; but the Power and Wealth of the Church, the ancient Barons, and ancient Parliaments, bravely opposed; and so they were not Slaves, but Bigots.'

WHAT a profound Divine Mr. D'Anvers is! Points above human Comprehension, are the only Subject-Matter of Faith! and Articles of Faith; the spiritual Part of Religion!

THIS is the Craftsman's Reasoning to shew, That the ancient Constitution, in Church as well as State, was not Slavery. But I affirm, and will prove too, that 'twas all Slavery; that the Constitution itself was Slavery; that what Mr. D'Anvers ignorantly and ridiculously calls the spiritual Part of Religion, that is, Articles of Faith, were all Slavery; or, Articles calculated and framed for this very Purpose, to put out the Light of Men's natural Understandings, and so prepare them for the Reception of all those Doctrines on which the ancient Clergy founded their Ecclesiastical Empire over our Souls, Bodies, and Estates; and, that this Ecclesiastical, Slavish Empire, was also established by Law, and was Part of the Civil Constitution; for it makes the first Article of Magna Charta itself, which runs in these Words:

JOHN, by the Grace of God, King of England, &c. to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, &c. Know ye, &c. That we have, in the first Place, GRANTED TO GOD, and confirmed, by this our present Charter, for us and for our Heirs for Ever, that the Churches of England shall be Free, and shall enjoy their Rights and Franchises entirely and fully. —

THE Question then is, In what consisted this Freedom of the Church? And what were its Rights and Franchises? When these are fairly laid before the Reader,

he will immediately see, that the Freedom of the Church was the Slavery, the absolute Slavery of the People; and, that every Doctrine of the Church was calculated for that very Purpose.

THE first and fundamental Doctrines of this Church, on which their Empire was built, were, that Christ's Kingdom was of this World; that the Church was that Kingdom; that, therefore, there ought to be some Man or Assembly of Men, by whose Mouth Jesus Christ (now in Heaven) speaks and gives Law: That this Power Regal, under Christ, was in the Pope; that the Pope's being Christ's Vicar-General, and Supreme in his Kingdom, it was necessary, for every Christian King to receive his Crown by a Christian Bishop; from which Ceremony came the Clause of *Dei Gratia* in his Title; for then only he was made King by the Grace of God, when he was crowned by the Authority of God's Universal Vicegerent upon Earth: As a Consequence of this Doctrine, that the King was made by the Authority of the Church, or at least, could not be made without it, was the other Doctrine, that he might be unmade again, and his Subjects absolved from their Oaths of Fidelity and Allegiance; which, because it has been most impudently denied by the Roman Catholics in England, (who assert any thing before Protestants, generally ignorant of Ecclesiastical History) I will put beyond all manner of Dispute.

IN the fourth Council of Lateran, held under Pope Innocent the Third (Chap. 3. de Hereticis) are these Words, as a Decree of the Catholic Church, 'That if a King, at the Pope's Admonition, do not purge his Kingdom of Heresies; and, being excommunicate for the same, do not give Satisfaction within a Year, his Subjects are absolved from the Bond of their Obedience.'

THIS Council is called *The Great*, from the vast Number of Prelates who assisted at it. The Pope convened it in 1215, and it began the 11th of November. The Patriarchs of Constantinople and Jerusalem assisted in Person; and those of Alexandria and Antioch by their Deputies. Beside them there were seventy-one Archbishops, three hundred and forty Bishops, above eight hundred Abbots or Priors, and the Ambassadors of most sovereign Princes: This therefore cannot be called an Act of the Pope's only (who is allowed, by our English Catholics in their Disputes with Protestants, to err) but it is a Decree of the Pope and a General Council, the greatest and most solemn that ever was assembled; so that if any thing can be called a Determination or Decree of THE CATHOLICK CHURCH, this has an undoubted Right to it.

IT ought carefully to be observed by the English Reader, that this Doctrine of deposing Princes, and absolving their Subjects from their Oaths, was put in Practice by the very Pope who summoned this Council; for the Council was held in King John's Reign, and near the Time when this Pope Innocent the Third excommunicated him, absolved all his Subjects from their Oaths of Fidelity and Allegiance, and put the whole Kingdom under an Interdict; that is, forbade the Exercise of any Part of Religion throughout the Realm of England; and so left the Subjects, in the Opinion of the Church at least, under a Necessity of being eternally damned for the Disobedience of their King towards the Pope, as Christ's Vicar-General.

THESE Doctrines of Slavery were one Consequence of those two fundamental Opinions of the Church of Rome, that the Church is Christ's Kingdom; and, that the Pope is spiritual King: Hence came the Distinction between the Canon Law or Acts of the Church, and the Civil Law or Acts of the State; which Canons, tho' they were but Canons, or Rules propounded, and only voluntarily received by Christian Princes, till the Translation of the Empire to Charlemaign, yet afterwards, as the Power of the Pope increased, became Rules commanded, and the Emperors themselves (to avoid greater Mischief) were forced to let them pass for Laws. Hence also came the Exemption of all Ecclesiasticks from the Tributes and Tribunals too of the Civil Power; by which Means all the Ecclesiasticks in the Kingdom (who enjoyed the Benefit of the Laws, and were protected by the Power of the Civil Magistracy) did, notwithstanding, pay no Part of the Publick Expence, nor were liable to the Penalties due to their Crimes.

THE Doctrine of Infallibility was another Consequence of the Pope's being spiritual King under Jesus Christ;

which Doctrine produced a total Resignation of Understanding, and made every Subject a Slave; for Reason, which God gave us to distinguish Right from Wrong in all Things, was to be absolutely given up. Doubting was the first Step to Damnation; but Opposition to any Opinions established by this spiritual Legislature, rendered the poor Sinner or Heretic completely miserable in this World and the next. No wonder after this, that the Laity, thus divested of their Reason, should believe the Priests could retain or remit Sins, and so wisely made their Souls their Heirs, by giving their Estates to the Church!

THIS is a true Representation of our ancient Ecclesiastical Constitution; and yet Mr. D'Anvers will not allow it to be a State of Slavery; because, in some Ages, the Church did not persecute: For, says he, there was no Difference of Opinion. Ridiculous indeed! The Reason why, for several Ages, there was no Difference of Opinion, was not because they were not Slaves, but because they were Slaves; 'tis the highest Proof of a most absolute and thorough Tyranny. The same Reason holds now in Spain and other Countries; they cannot differ without being ruined here, and damned hereafter. The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend private Judgment hold them fast to a blessed Uniformity: No Difference of Opinion is therefore so far from being a Proof of no Slavery, that 'tis the highest Proof of a most confirmed and rooted Slavery; it shews, they are as truly dead in Slavery as those who were totally under the Power of their Lusts and Passions, were dead in Trespases and Sins. And tho' our Ancestors were not quite so dead as the Spaniards, but struggled now and then; yet they were so stupidly orthodox, that they never felt but when their Money was carried, in an extraordinary Manner, to Rome, or the spiritual Men carried off larger Quantities than usual of their Corn, Cattle, or Wool, and which they would have carried all away, had it not been for the Statute of Mortmain.

BUT notwithstanding the Truth of all these Things, evident as the Sun, and Proof of absolute Slavery; yet Mr. D'Anvers is grown so much in Love with Antiquity, out of mere Spight to the present Government, as to affirm, that the Ecclesiastical Part of our ancient Constitution was a harmless inoffensive Thing.

F. OSBORNE.

L O N D O N.

Letters Patent pursuant to his Majesty's Order, have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, containing the Grant of the Bishoprick of Offory to the Rev. Charles Easte, M. A. And others are also passed the said Great Seal, by his said Majesty's Order, containing a Grant from his Majesty to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commons of Corke, that every Alderman who has served Mayor of that City, shall be a Justice of Peace of the said City and County.

'Tis said, that the 8 Regiments of Foot that came over some time ago from Ireland, are speedily to return thither, and that an Order is issued for Disbanding 10 Men per Company throughout that Kingdom, to make Room for them on that Establishment.

The Honourable Arthur Hill, Esq; and several other Persons of Distinction are arrived from Ireland.

The Effigies of the late Right Hon. William Conolly, together with that of his Lady (now living) are just finished by Mr. Carpenter, a Sculptor at Hyde Park Corner, in order to be sent over to Dublin.

Last Week Samuel Clark, Esq; was chose Lord Mayor of York for the Year ensuing, which Office he served before in 1726, with a very good Character.

Last Tuesday was interred at York Cathedral; Samuel Breary, D. D. Succentor Canonicorum, Prebendary of Strensal, Rector of Middleton and South Dalton, aged 65, a Gentleman of great Piety, Prudence, Moderation, and Love for his Country; so that his Death is much lamented.

Yesterday 31 Days Subsistence was issued out from the Pay Office at Whitehall, to his Majesty's Forces from the 24th Instant, to the 23d of February next.

The First Regiment of Foot is to be reduced to 1346 Private Men, and the Second and Third Regiments to 865 Private Men each.

Last



Left Week the Reverend Mr. Scarfe, B. A. of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, was inducted into the Living of Cocking Hadley in the County of Cambridge and Diocese of Ely, to which he was lately presented by Robert Trefusis, Esq; Member of Parliament for Truro in Cornwall.

The Princess of Saxe Gotha is expected here the latter End of next Month, and we hear Preparations are making for her Reception at Somerset House.

Yesterday Capt. Henry Panton of the Queen's Royal Regiment of Horse, kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed one of the Equeries to his Majesty, in the room of his Brother, Major General Panton, who obtained his Majesty's Leave to resign.

Sir William Clayton, Bart. Member of Parliament for Blechingly in Surry, who has been dangerously ill for some time at his House in Soho Square, is now in a fair way of Recovery; and next Week Kenrick Clayton, Esq; his Son, Member of Parliament for the said Borough, is to be married to Miss Herring, Daughter of — Herring of Mincing-Lane, Esq; a very Beautiful young Lady, with a Fortune of 30,000 l.

We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, and Colonel of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Knight of the Order of the Thistle, in the Room of the late Earl of Haddington, deceased.

Dr. Cecil Lord Bishop of Bangor, is very ill of the Gout in Hertfordshire.

Yesterday being the first Day of Term, several Persons who were bound over on their Recognizances, appeared in the Court of King's Bench, some of whom were discharged, and others continued till the last Day of Term.

The Weekly Miscellany of this Day will be, a Continuation of the Remarks upon the noted Piece, intitled, *A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament*, &c. demonstrating, That the Author is not fit for the Post of Superiority he assumes, in that his Treatise is a thorough Piece of *Inconsistency and Self-contradiction*.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 147 1-half. India 168 1-half. South Sea 95 1-half for the Opening. Old Annuity 110. New ditto, 110 3-4ths to 7-8ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. 101 3-4ths for the Opening. Emperor's Loan 109 to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 101 3-4ths to 102. London Assurance 13 3-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 14s. to 15s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 10s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 4 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111.

The following is an Abstract of the Military Establishment of Great Britain, as it stood last Year; shewing the Number of Regiments, the Men in each, and the Pay per Diem, and per Annum.

	Men in each	Total Men	Pay per Diem.	Pay for 365 Days
4 Troops of Horse Guards	181	724	181 06 08	66186 13 4
2 Troops of Horse Grenadiers	176	352	58 17 04	21486 06 8
Marshall to the Horse and Grenadier Guards	1	1	0 07 00	127 15 0
4 Regiments of Horse, 1 of 337 Men, 1 of 319 and 2 of 214		1084	241 19 08	88323 18 4
8 Regiments of Dragoons	369	2952	381 13 04	139308 06 8
3 Regiments of Foot Guards, 2285 Men in the First, and 1468 in the Second and Third		5221	348 15 06	127302 17 6
Provost Marshall to the Foot Guards			00 03 00	54 15 0
16 Marching Regiments of Foot	815	13040	667 01 04	243479 06 8
1 Regiment of Invalids	515	515	27 02 10	9906 14 2
25 Independent Companies of Invalids	52	1300	61 17 06	22584 07 6
6 Independent Companies in the Highlands, 3 of 114, and 3 of 71 Men each		555	24 19 06	9115 17 6
Staff Officers			29 16 02 1/2	10880 19 2
Garisons with Coal and Candle			98 11 00 1/2	35971 07 1 1/2
Contingencies			41 01 11	15000 00 0
Levy Money				789729 04 7 1/2
Total		25744	2163 12 09 3/4	4800 00 0
				794529 04 7 1/2

Custom-house, London, 22d Jan. 1735.
For SALE.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Thursday the 5th and Friday the 6th of February next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale by Inch of Candle, in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, a Parcel of Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Water, Arrack, Spruce Beer, and Tobacco (clear of all Duties.) To be seen at the King's Warehouse on Tuesday the 3d, Wednesday the 4th of February, from 8 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 3 till 5 in the Afternoon, and on Thursday Morning before the Sale. Catalogues to be had at the King's Warehouse.

This Day is Published,
(Price Six-Pence)

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of the present State of Affairs in Europe. From the *Daily Gazetteers* of the 15th and 16th of this Instant January. To which is prefixed, a LETTER to the Authors of the *Craftsman*, occasioned by a Paragraph in that Paper of January 17. 1735. Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

To be Lett or Sold,

A Copyhold Messuage, held of the Mannor of Sion-house, at a small Fine certain, with Coach-house, and Stables for nine Horses, and a large Garden, containing about two Acres, well walled in and planted, and beautifully laid out in Walks, and a little Wilderness at the End, situate in Twickenham in the County of Middlesex, and lately inhabited by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Vane.

Enquire of Mr. Henry Pasmore, Carpenter at Twickenham, or of Mr. Harper, at his Chambers in Staples-Inn, Holborn, 1735.

To be Sold,

A T Standford in the County of Berks, a Farm and Farm-House, Mansion-House, Garden, Orchards, Fish-ponds, Dove-house, Coach-house, and Stable of the yearly Value of 160 l. 10 s. two Miles from Farringdon, four from Wantage, and eight from Abingdon. Enquire of Mrs. Loder at Burford in Oxfordshire.



Foreign Brandy, Rum, and Arrack Cellars under my House on LUDGATE-HILL, Are to be SOLD,

Choice and Good as ever were imported, Warranted intirely neat, BRANDY and RUM, at 7s. 6d. per Gallon; But in no less Quantity than Five Gallons. All under at 8s. per Gallon.

A Parcel of superfine Battavia ARRACK at 12s. per Gal. THIS HOUSE I open'd solely for making of PUNCH (and was the first that undertook to make it in small Proportions, and reduced the extravagant Price.)

Where, to the greatest Perfection, the said most excellent Brandy, Rum, and Arrack are made into PUNCH. Buy and Sell for ready Money only.

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Distill'd Spirituous LIQUORS
THE
BANE of the NATION:
BEING
SOME CONSIDERATIONS humbly
offered to the Honourable the House of Commons.
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1. That the LARGED INTEREST suffers greatly by distilling of Spirituous LIQUORS
2. From a PHYSICAL ACCOUNT of the Nature of all spirituous distill'd LIQUORS, and the malignant Effects they have upon human Bodies.
3. From the several DISORDERS and IMMORALITIES occasioned by this Sort of Excess, that all Ranks and Orders of Men are concerned in using their utmost Endeavours to put an immediate Stop to it.

With an APPENDIX, containing
The late PRESENTMENTS of the Grand Jurors of London, MIDDLESEX, and the Tower HAMLETS. Together with the Report made by his Majesty's JUSTICES of the Peace at HICKS'S-HALL.
Printed for J. ROBERTS in Warwick-lane; and are to be sold at all the Pamphlet-Shops, and Bookfellers in Town and Country.

Just Published,
(Price One Shilling and Six-Pence)

AN exact TABLE of the FEES of all the COURTS at WESTMINSTER, established in the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, as they were delivered into Parliament. Together with the FEES of the Clerks of the Peace of Middlesex and Surry, the Clerk of the Assize of the Home Circuit, and the FEES of the Curators Office. Also the FEES of the several Prothonotaries, Secundaries, Attornies, and Sitting Clerks belonging to the Sheriffs of the City of London. To which are now added the following Fees, settled in pursuance of an Act for the Relief of Debtors, with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, viz Fees to be taken by the Warden of the Fleet; Fees to be taken by the Gaoler of the Marshalsea Prison; Fees to be taken by a Bailiff for an Arrest in the County of Middlesex, and the Liberty of the Marshall's Court; by the Keepers of the Policy and Wood-street Compters; by the Gaol of Newgate; and by the Gaoler of Ludgate.

Printed for J. WATSON, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Of whom may be had,
THE IMPARTIAL LAWYER, or, SUITOR'S GUIDE. Containing such special adjudged Cases, as immediately concern Persons employed in the Laws of England, as chief Officers, Counsellors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Attornies, Clerks, and Solicitors. Wherein is demonstrated what Remedies the Lawyers and lawful Officers may have against such as would defame or defraud them in their lawful Practice; as also such Relief as others may have against them, in their unjust or irregular Proceedings. With a large Petition, in Answer to several popular Objections made against our Law. Price 4s.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it intirely and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood; also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menstrue; bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (as used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years at Sea, or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON'S; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Science, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholemew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookfeller in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookfeller at York; Mr. Roe, Bookfeller in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer in Gloucester; Mr. Dore, Printer in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shop-keeper in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary at Brimsley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookfeller, at Woolverhampton, and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

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